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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

II. Measures taken at the national and international levels regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism and information on incidents caused by international terrorism

A. Information received from Member States

1. Greece reported that its penal legislation is fully equipped and adequate to safeguard and protect social goods from the phenomena of organized crime and terrorism. The provisions in force pertaining to the special part of the Penal Code and the special penal laws, in conjunction with the arrangements prescribed in the Penal Code, provide adequate penal protection against offences relating to organized crime and terrorism. Specifically, by virtue of the provision of articles 42 and seq., 46 and seq., 167, 185, 187, 195, 294 and seq. 299, 310-311 and 322-325 of the Penal Code and of law 2168/93 on weapons, ammunition and explosives, the criminal prosecution and punishment of persons held liable for terrorist acts is fully secured.

2. Furthermore, Greece, by a series of other laws, has made provision for the granting of moral and material support to the victims of terrorist acts and to their families. This provision mainly consists of the granting of a special pension to the victims of terrorism and to their families and the acknowledgment of the right to seek indemnity from the State for the aggrieved parties for the material damage they have sustained on account of and owing to terrorist act.

3. The laws containing the above regulations are the following:

(a) Law 1897/90, on the granting of pension and of assistance to victims of terrorism (arts. 1-11);

(b) Law 1947/91 (art. 40);

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(c) Law 1976/91, on replacement and supplementing of the pension legislation (art. 22);

(d) Law 1997/91, on the protection of victims of a violent occurrence and of victims of terrorists (arts. 1-3);

(e) Law 2042/92, on the increase of pensions and other insurance provisions (art. 18);

(f) Law 2093/92 (art. 18).

4. In fulfilment of the obligations deriving from the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, law 480/1976, on the prevention and suppression of certain offences directed against the safety of aviation, was promulgated.

5. Law 1706/87 ratified the agreement between Greece and Italy relating to the struggle against terrorism, organized crime and narcotics smuggling.

6. Law 1789/88 ratified the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism.

7. **New Zealand** indicated that it was drafting implementing legislation for the following anti-terrorism conventions: Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation. It also provided information on relevant national legislation.

V. Publication of a compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations

8. As at 17 October 1997, the Secretary-General had received national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism from the Government of New Zealand.